

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

H-6

Abs Jour : R.F. Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1953, 39366

Author : Khodasevich, E.V.

Inst : Institute of Biology AS BSSR

Title : Alfalfa Varieties Offering Good Prospects in Byelorussia

Orig Pub : Byul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR, Vyp. 2, 1956 (1957), 12-15

Abstract : N abstract.

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- 93 -

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5" Promising alfalfa varieties under conditions prevailing in White Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.2:12-15 '57. (MIR 11:2) (White Russia--Alfalfa--Varieties)

XHODASEVICH, N.V.

Alfalfa varieties of promise for White Russia. Report No.2.  
Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.3:68-72 '58. (MIRA 13:7)  
(WHITE RUSSIA—ALFALFA--VARIETIES)

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Studying the amino acid content of proteins and free amino acids in alfalfa. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no. 3:133-135 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

(AMINO ACIDS) (ALFALFA)

KHODASEVICH, E. V.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Biological characteristics and biochemical characteristics of several varieties of alfalfa introduced in the Belorussian SSR." Minsk, 1961. 19 pp; (Belorussian State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Frost resistance of different varieties of alfalfa in White  
Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:170-174 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(WHITE RUSSIA--ALFALFA--VARIETIES)  
(PLANTS--FROST RESISTANCE)

GODNEV, T.N.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Concerning the structure of the lamellae of chloroplasts.  
Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:111-114 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(CHROMATOPHORES)  
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

GODNEV, T.N., akademik; AKULOVICH, N.K.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Participation of the etherified and unetherified forms of the protochlorophyll of etiolated sprouts in the formation of a-chlorophyll. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4 920-923 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR,  
(Chlorophyll) (Etiolation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

S/0020/64/156/002/0471/0473

AUTHOR: Godnev, T. N. (Academician, AN BSSR); Khodasevich, E. V.; Akulovich, N. K.

TITLE: On the secondary action of powerful light pulses on the stability of photosynthesizing systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 471-473

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, chloroplast, chlorophyll, transmutation, pigment system, protochlorophyll, quantum light energy

ABSTRACT: The authors were interested in tracing the effect of powerful light intensities, during long periods of exposure, so as to quantitatively study the capacity of chloroplasts to repeat photochlorophyll production and chlorophyll storage during subsequent illumination by diffused light. In addition, the after-effects of repeated powerful short flashes were studied. The experimental subjects were 12-day old etiolated intersprouts of corn. The plants were exposed at 6-second intervals to powerful ( $10^{10}$  erg/cm.sec) light sources having frequencies of 1, 2, 10, and 100 pulses per sec and a duration of 1/500 sec. It was concluded that

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

the photochlorophyll of the plants was transmuted into chlorophyll (chlorophyllide + chlorophyll) from 42% (at 1 pulse) to 36% (at 100 pulses) of protochlorophyll. It was determined that the transmuted protochlorophyll gave no evidence of destructive action on the pigment system and that the process of protochlorophyll accumulation continued normally. The photosynthesizing system, as a whole and contiguous to the chloroplast of plasma, was not damaged by the brief exposure to large amounts of quantum light energy. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii. Akademii nauk BSSR (Institute of Experimental Botany and Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

DATE ACQ: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GODNEV, T.N., akademik; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Pigment biosynthesis in some evergreen plants at subfreezing temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1206-1208 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii AN BSSR.
2. AN BSSR (for Godnev).

KHODASEVICH, I.A.; KIRILKIN, G.Ye.; MIKHALENKO, G.S.

Railroad worker with initiative. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.5:44 '62.  
(MIIKA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Mogilevskoy distantsii Belorusskoy dorogi (for  
Khodasevich).

(Railroads—Employees)

SONGINA, O.A.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

Part played by Zimmerman-Reinhardt's solution in the permanganometric determination of iron. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:516-522 8-0 '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.  
(Iron--Analysis)

SONGINA, O.A.; DAUSHEVA, M.R.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

Amperometric titration of manganese with permanganate in the presence  
of pyrophosphate. Zhur. anal. khim. 17 no.8:966-971 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. S.M.Kirov Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.  
(Manganese—Analysis) (Conductometric analysis)

ARABADZHT, V.I. (Minsk); KHODASEVICH, S.G. (Minsk)

Damage of trees by lightning. Priroda 52 no. 2:99-100 '63.

(Lightning) (Trees)

(MIRA 1642)

**KHODASEVICH, S.G.**

Study of the electric current flow in broad-leaved and coniferous  
trees. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:967-969 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavлено академиком А.Л.Курсановым.

*KHUDASEVICH, V. G.*

LIFANOV, P., otvetstvennyy za vypusk, YUSUPOV, G.G., otvet.red.; LIFANOV, P.K., red.; POGREBINSKAYA, K.A., red.; KRATNYUK, P.X., red.; KHODASEVICH, V.G., red.; KHANRAYEV, L., red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.I., red. YUGIBURG, S.M., red.; KOGAN, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Samarkand Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Samarkandskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Samarkand, 1958. 95 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Samarkand (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye (Samarkand Province--Statistics)

SOV/137-59-1-1666

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 221 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khodasevich, V. L.

TITLE: Improvements in Process Technology of Hot Stamping at the Minsk Automobile Plant (Usovershenstvovaniye tekhnologicheskikh protsessov goryachey shtampovki na Minskom avtomobil'nom zavode)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii po usoversh. tekhnol. obrabotki metallov davleniyem. Minsk, Belorussk. un-t, 1958, pp 17-25

ABSTRACT: A report on the improvements and modifications introduced into the technology of forging and stamping of the following components: The king pivot of the driven front axle of a lumber carrier; the main drive shaft for the model MAZ-525 automobile; the universal-joint fork; the left steering-knuckle arm; and the worm segment of the steering mechanism.

M. Ts.

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KHODASEVICH, V.R.

Effect of ACTH on the intestinal motility and its reflex regulation. Trudy Khab. med. inst. 23 no.2 t41-43 '62  
(MIRA 16:12)

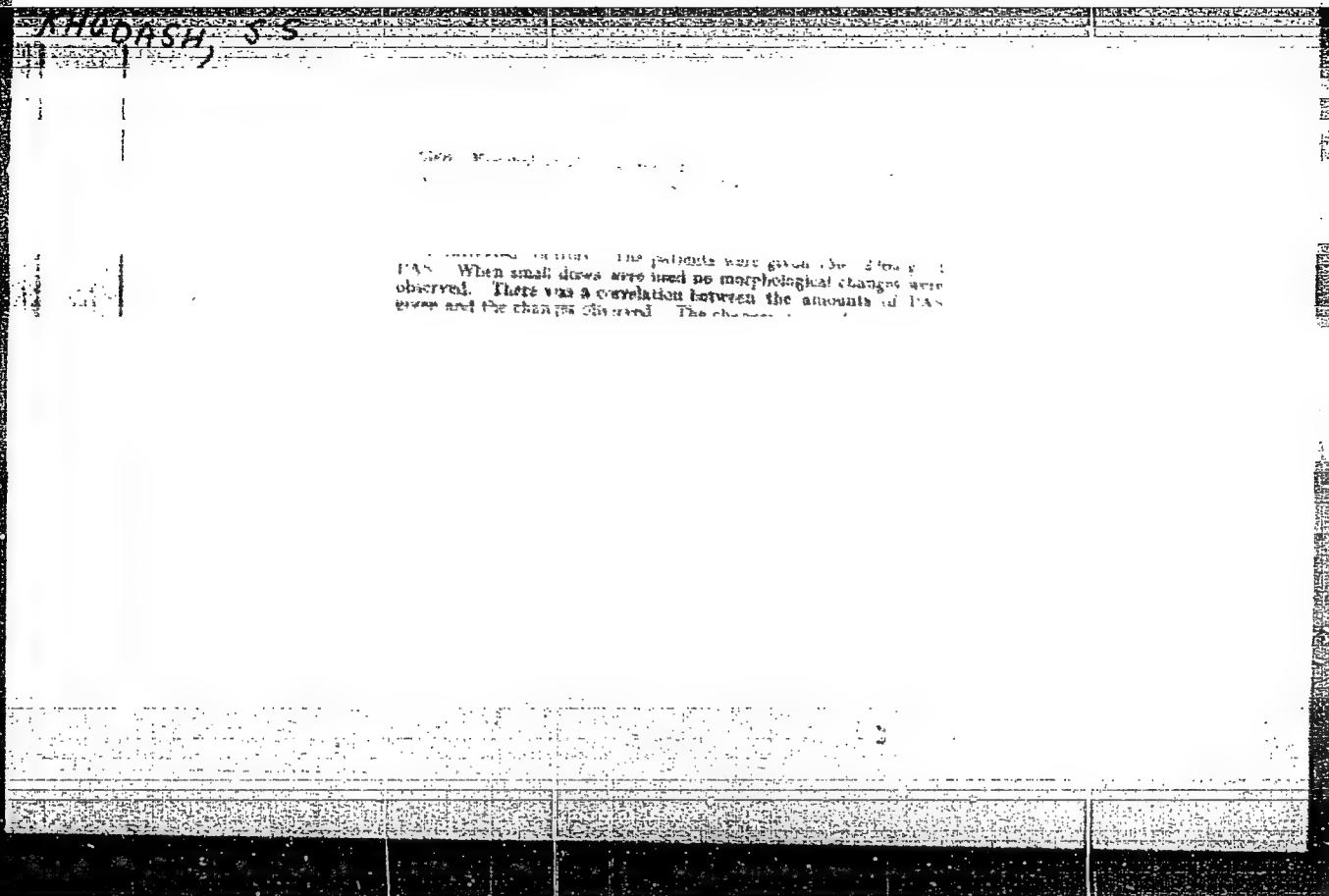
1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. dotsent V.D. Lindenbraten) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GALKIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; POPKOV, Ivan Varfolomeyevich;  
SURGANOV, B.S., red.; KHODASEVICH, Yu.G., mlad. red.

[Collection of problems for the course "The organization  
and planning of an industrial enterprise"] Sbornik zadach  
po kursu "Organizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo  
predpriatiia." Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 135 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)

KHODASH, S.M., inzhener.

Building oxygen-producing installations at metallurgical plants.  
Kislorod 10 no.2:44 '57. (MERA 10:9)  
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)  
(Metallurgical plants)



URANOVA, Ye.V.; KHODASH, S.S.

Case of lymphadenosis complicated by reticulo- and fibrosarcoma.  
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no. 2:44-47 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. - deystvital'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Krayevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(LYMPHATICS—DISEASES) (CANCER)

24(2)

AUTHORS: Bokiy, G. B., Corresponding Member, Sov/20-128-1-20/58  
AS USSR, Atovmyan, L. O., Khodasheva, T. S.

TITLE: On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex  
Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 78-80  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The afore-mentioned compounds have been only little investigated from the crystallochemical standpoint. These elements contain several stable groupings of the metal with light atoms, i.e. primarily with oxygen and nitrogen. The metal - hydrogen bond may differ according to the nature and number of the other atoms linked up to nitrogen:  $\text{Me} - \text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{Me} - \text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{Me} - \text{NO}$ ,  $\text{Me} - \text{N}$ . A similar series may be obtained for oxygen-containing compounds:  $\text{Me} - \text{OH}_2$ ,  $\text{Me} - \text{OH}$ ,  $\text{Me} - \text{O}$ . There is a certain similarity between these series, which the authors believe to be very important for the chemistry of these compounds. This fact has hitherto been to much neglected. The solid bond Ru - NO is a specific property of the complex compounds of ruthenium. The authors first point out some facts known from previous articles.

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On Some Special Crystalllochemical Features of the  
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

New data is then given on the structure of the complex compounds of ruthenium and osmium, which contain NO, N, H<sub>2</sub>O, and Cl as components. The compounds K<sub>2</sub>[RuNOCl<sub>5</sub>] and K<sub>2</sub>[RuCl<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O] exhibit the same structure and belong to the deformed structure of the type K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>. The structure of K<sub>2</sub>[RuNOCl<sub>5</sub>] was investigated more in detail. The bond Ru - N - O is linear, and the distances Ru - N and N - O amount to 1.70 Å and 1.25 Å. This is also confirmed by the following concept: Me = <sup>+</sup>N - <sup>-</sup>O. Investigation of the Ru - NO bond is continued with the compound K<sub>2</sub>[RuNO(OH)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]. The osmium compounds K<sub>2</sub>Os<sub>5</sub>NCl<sub>5</sub> and KOsNBr<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O exhibit the same structure though their chemical formulas differ. These compounds are interesting because of the particular features of the sixth component, i.e. of nitrogen. In the structures of K<sub>2</sub>[OsNCl<sub>5</sub>] and K[OsNBr<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O the distance Os - N ~ 1.60 is distinctly

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On Some Special Crystalllochemical Features of the  
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

shorter than the sum of covalent radii ( $1.35 + 0.55 = 1.90$ ). The chlorine atom (which is in trans-position to the nitrogen atom) has a shortened distance on the coordinate N - Os - Cl ( $\sim 2.1 \text{ \AA}$ ). All this indicates the possible existence of a linear group which is similar to O - Os - O. The above series Me - N and Me - O are very similar in Ru- and Os compounds because the distances Me - N and Me - O are shortened in both cases. The authors then report briefly on the final members of the series of nitrogen-containing compounds. The assumption of linear groups in Os permits a new interpretation of the structure of the series of complex compounds. The authors believe that a compound of the composition  $K_2OsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$  contains the osmyl group  $K_2[OsO_2(OH)_4]$ . They began to analyze the structure of this group. Complex compounds similar to those investigated here are also found in Ru and some other metals. In many cases investigated in this article, the one coordinate of the octahedral complex differs greatly from the two other coordinates. This assumption will be checked by several examples. There are 2 tables and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the  
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova  
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic  
Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences,  
USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1959

Card 4/4

**KHODASHOVA, K.S.**

Principal forms of rodents of the lowlands of Kazakhstan and  
some regularities of their geographical distribution. Trudy  
Inst. geog. 54:33-194 '53. (MLRA 7:5)  
(Kazakhstan--Rodentia) (Rodentia--Kazakhstan)

**KHODASHOVA, K.S.; GIRET, L.A.**

Contributions to the ecology of the water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*)  
of Northern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.geog. 54:195-218 '53. (MLRA 7:5)  
(Kazakhstan, Northern--Water voles) (Water voles--Kazakhstan,  
Northern)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; SOLDATOVA, A.N.

Observations on seasonal characteristics of the mobility of lesser  
susliks and on changes in the extent of their feeding areas in the  
clayey semi-arid trans-Volga region. Trudy Inst.geog. no.66:167-187  
'55. (Volga Valley--Suslike) (Ural Valley--Susliks)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; FORMOZOV, A.N., doktor biolog.nauk, otd.red.;  
SEMILOVA, N.N., red.izd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Natural environment and animal world of clayey semideserts  
of the trans-Volga region] Prirodnaia sreda i zhivotnyi mir  
glinistykh polupustyn' Zavolzh'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk  
SSSR, 1960. 129 p. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Volga-Ural region--Zoogeography)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; DINESMAN, L.G.

Role of lesser susliks in the formation of soils in the clayey semidesert of the trans-Volga region. Pochvovedenie no.1:68-76 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i TSentral'naya laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.  
(Volga Valley—Soils) (Volga Valley—Susliks)

BOKIY, G.B.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray analysis of  $\text{InF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Kristallografiia 1 no. 2:197-204 '56.  
(MIRA 9:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova.  
(Indium fluoride crystals)

70-5-6/31

AUTHOR: Khodashova, T.S.

TITLE: The Structure of Crystals of Cobalt Hexafluogermanate  
Hexahydrate  $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\cdot\text{GeF}_6$  (Stroyeniye kristallov geksaf-  
ftorgermanata kobal'ta geksagidrata  $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\cdot\text{GeF}_6$ )

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 609-612 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Crystals of  $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\cdot\text{GeF}_6$  occur with two different habits.  
one appearing orthorhombic and the other rhombohedral. The  
structure would be expected to be that of  $\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\cdot\text{SnCl}_6$  which  
has a slightly distorted CsCl type of packing of the complex  
ions. Single crystal photographs gave the following cell  
dimensions:  $a = 17.30 \pm 0.05$ ,  $b = 19.48 \pm 0.05$ ,  $c = 13.30 \pm$   
 $\pm 0.05 \text{ KX}$  and  $\beta = 100^\circ 10'$ .  $a:b:c = 0.888 : 1 : 0.683$ . $d_{\text{obs.}} = 2.21 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and  $Z = 16$ . There is extremely strong  
pseudosymmetry each of the above dimensions being halved and  
 $\beta$  remaining unchanged;  $Z'$  is then 2. Extinctions indicate  
the space group of this pseudo cell to be  $\text{P}2_1/a$ . The cell can  
also be reckoned as pseudo-rhombohedral with parameters  
Card 1/3  $a = 11.7 \text{ KX}$  and  $\beta = 113^\circ$  and the space group  $\text{R}\bar{3}\text{m}$ .

70-5-6/31

The Structure of Crystals of Cobalt Hexafluogermanate Hexahydrate CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5

From retigraph photographs Patterson projections along the  
three principal directions [001], [100] and [010] were  
calculated and showed that the Co and Ge atoms were octahedrally  
surrounded by F atoms and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules. The general struc-ture is of the CsCl type. The co-ordination octahedra are  
oriented so that their three-fold axes coincide with the  
pseudo-threefold axis of the crystal. Half of each kind of  
octahedra have slightly different orientations giving the  
cell-edge doubling. The true cell can be allocated the  
dimensions  $a = 17.3$ ,  $b = 19.48$ ,  $c = 9.70 \text{ KX}$  with  
 $\beta = 139^\circ$ ,  $Z = 8$  and space group  $\text{O}2/\text{m}$ . 8 Co atoms lie in  
the positions 2(a), 2(b) and 4(e) and the 8 Ge atoms in  
positions 4(h) with  $y = 0.25$  and 4(i) with  $x = 0.25$  and  
 $z = 0.5$ . The structure is very like that of  $\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\cdot\text{SnCl}_6$   
with slight variations in the mutual orientations of the  
complex ions. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 1 of  
which is Slavic.ASSOCIATION: Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry  
(Institut obshchey i neorgannicheskoy khimii im.  
N.S. Kurnakova)

Card 2/3

KHODASHOVA

Development of crystallochemical research. (Second conference  
on crystallochemistry). Vest. AN SSSR 27 no.6:104-106 Je '57.  
(Crystallochemistry--Congresses)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Б.Х.ХОДАШОВА, Т.С. АНДРУШАВИЛИ, А.И. АЛБАНОВИЧ, А.И. АЛБАНОВИЧ  
ХОДАШОВА, Т.С.

"New Data on the Crystall Chemistry of Complex Compounds of  
Ruthenium, Osmium and Rhodium"  
a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of  
Crystallography  
Leningrad 21-27 May 1979

SOI 8 3,139, 472

26 July 1999

S/081/60/000/021/001/018  
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 19, # 83741

AUTHORS: Bokiy, G. B., Khodashova, T. S.

TITLE: Crystalllochemistry of Indium

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1959, No. 13, pp. 53-64  
(English summary)

TEXT: The authors review the crystalllochemistry of the In-compounds. The peculiarities of the metallic In-structure, its intermetallic and inorganic compounds are shown, as well as some regularities of its geochemical behavior. The affinity of In is pointed out to form covalence bonds with low coordination numbers in intermetallic compounds. For inorganic compounds of In(3+) with oxygen and halogens the coordination number 6 (octahedron) is characteristic, with the elements of the Vb- and VIb-subgroups the coordination number 4 (tetrahedron). The affinity to the formation of tetrahedral covalence bonds with elements of the VIb-subgroup increases with the transition from above downwards within the subgroup. By analyzing the compound structures of In with formal valence (2+) it is

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Crystallochemistry of Indium

S/081/60/000/021/001/0:8  
A005/A001

shown that actually either In-In bonds take place or simultaneously  $In^{(3+)}$  and  $In^+$  are present. For  $In^+$  the coordination numbers 7 and 8 are characteristic. In geochemical respect, great similarity is observed between In and Zn (in sulfide minerals) as well as between In and Sn (in compounds containing oxygen). That is obviously dependent on the crystallochemical properties of In in the compound groups mentioned. The specific crystallochemical analogy between In and Hg is also pointed out.

T. Khodashova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KHODASHOVA, T. S.

Problems in structural inorganic chemistry at the Third National  
Congress of Inorganic Chemistry in Bratislava. Zhur. strukt. khim.  
1 no.1:127-128 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnskova  
AN SSSR.  
(Chemistry, Inorganic--Congresses)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.; BOKIY, G.B.

Structure of potassium nitroso pentachlororuthenate. Zhur.  
struk. khim. 1 no.2:151-158 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.  
(Potassium compounds) (Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure  $K_2[RuCl_5H_2O]$ . Zhur. strukt. khim. 1 no.3:333-336 8-0  
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.  
(Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure of crystals of nitrosopentamine ruthenium trichloride.  
Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.1:111-112 Ja-P '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakov  
AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds) (Nitroso compounds)  
(Crystallography)

BUTMAN, L.A.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.; MINACHEVA, L.Kh.; TAYUKIN, V.I.

Making the structure of crystals of potassium  
nitrosohydroxotetrani|troruthenate more precise. Zhur.strukt.  
khim. 5 no. 2:250-256 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.  
Kurnakova.

STARIKOVA, Z.A.; PORAY-KOSHITS, M.A.; ZORKIY, P.M.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray structural analysis of copper and nickel salicylal- $\beta$ -phenylethyl iminates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:315-316 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray structural study of ruthenium nitrosopentammine  
trichloride crystals. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:716-723  
S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.  
Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted March 6, 1964.

KHODATAYEV, K. V.

Н. В. Громов

Изучение возможностей для использования высокочастотных излучений в физике атомов.

Б. А. Федоров

О перспективных излучениях в атмосфере различной частоты излучениями.

К. В. Ильинский

Изучение излучения объектами радиотехники на высоких частотах.

А. В. Абакумов

Определение частоты излучения генератора излучения струйных аркитов.

Г. А. Берзин

Изучение стабильности излучения генератора излучения струйных аркитов.

8 часов  
(с 10 до 22 часов)

А. Г. Баранов

Новые разнонаправленные приборы общего применения.

10

Б. Р. Абакумов

Прибор для измерения тока со частотой до 200 МГц

А. В. Федоров

Б. В. Рубинский

Задорогательные излучения, излучающиеся излучающими устройствами радиоизлучателями в диапазоне частот до 1000 МГц.

И. В. Акинин

Изучение излучения излучающего устройства с помощью радиоизлучателя.

Н. В. Громов

Изучение излучения излучающего устройства

Б. Г. Ершанов

Изучение излучения излучающего устройства ГСС со средней излучающей частотой от 50 до 1000 МГц.

10 часов  
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications M. A. B. Paper (VAKHIS), Moscow,  
8-12 June, 1959.

BORZUNOV, N.A.; KUZ'MINA, N.Ya.; NEVYAZHSKIY, I.Kh.; OSOVETS, S.M.;  
PETROV, Yu.F.; POLYAKOV, B.I.; POPOV, I.A.; KHODATAYEV, K.V.;  
SHIMCHUK, V.P.

Studying a plasma on a traveling wave setup. Dokl. AN SSSR. 152  
no. 3:581-584 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavлено академиком А.Л.Минтсем.

1. KHODATAYEV, V.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Social Sciences
7. Place of railroad transport in the planning of towns, Moskva, Izd-vo po stroitel'stvu i arkhitektur'e, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

ZEMBLINOV, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BURAKOV, V.A., inzh.;  
OBREKMYSTER, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POLYAKOV, A.A.,  
doktor tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PERSIANOV, V.A.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TAL', K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHODATAYEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.  
nauk. Prinimal uchastie: AMBROZOVIS, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SKALOV, K.Yu., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Basis for construction of road transportation junctions]  
Osnovy postroeniia transportnykh uslov. Pod obshchei red.  
S.V.Zemblinova, Moskva, Gos.transp.shel-dor.izd-vo, 1959.  
464 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Transportation) (Streets)

KHODATAYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GAVALOV, O. V., red.  
Izd-va; MUCHALINA, Z. S., tekhn. red.

[City planning and transportation; effect of the movement of traffic on the design of central regions of the United States and England.] Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. TSentral'-nyi institut nauchnoi informatsii po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. Planirovka gorodov i transport; vliyanie transportnogo dvizheniya na planirovku tsentral'nykh raionov SShA i Anglii. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 118p. (Izs. Opyt zarubezhnoe stroitel'stva, no. 7) (MIRA 16:11)

BESKIY, K.A., inzhener; KHODOROV, L.P., inzhener.

New container for hauling bricks. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.3:7-10 7 '53.  
(MLRA 6:12)

1. Giproorgpromstroy Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Bricks) (Containers)

Ministry of Coal Industry

KHODCHENKO, L.P., inzhener; SHITOV, A.S., inzhener.

The SU-60 scraper unit. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.10:29 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut Gipreorgpremshilstroy. (Excavating machinery)

*Khodchenko, L.*

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5320

Author: Khodchenko, L., Ryabukha, N.

Institution: None

Title: Attachment for Stretching of Concrete Specimens

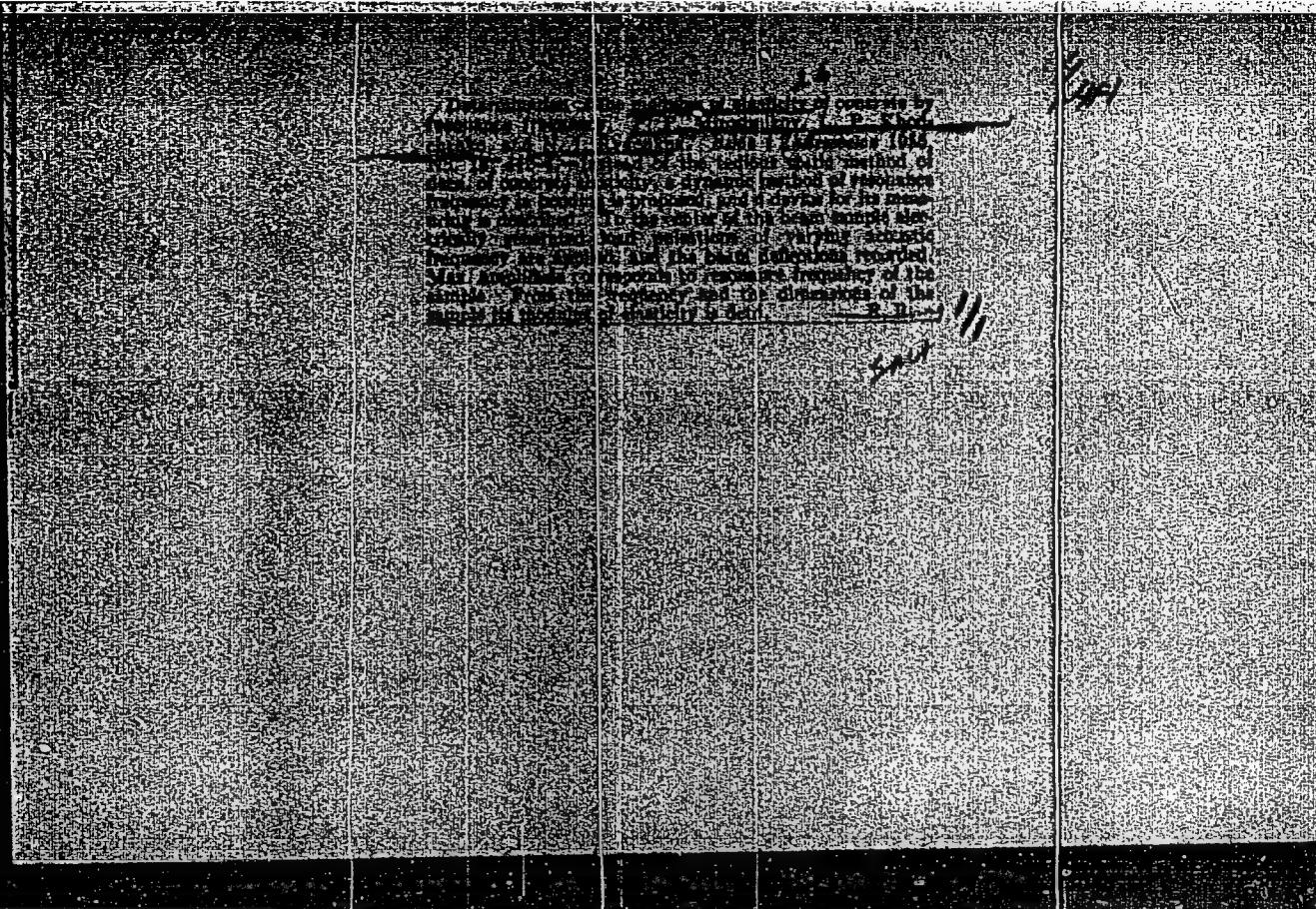
Original  
Publication: Stroit. materialy, izdeliya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 5, 16

Abstract: Description of an attachment for determining the tensile strength of  
concrete specimens (cross-section 100 x 100 mm) by stretching them  
in a 4 ton laboratory press.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5"

KHODCHENKO, L.; RYABUKHA, N.; MOROZOV, M.

New laboratory equipment. Stroitel' no.1:29 Ja '57. (MLRA 1012)

(Physical instruments)

~~YUODCHENKO, L.P., inkhener; GOLIK, G.I., inkhener.~~

Standard metallic edge fittings for construction yards.  
Shakht. etroi. no. 4:25-27 Ap '47. (MIRA 10:7)  
(Building materials industry--Equipment and supplies)

KHODCHENKO, Leonid Pavlovich; RYABUKHA, Nikolay Ivanovich; ALEXANDROV, S.A.,  
otvetstvennyy za vypusk.

[Apparatus for measuring linear deformations; informational report]  
Pribor dlja izmerenija lineinijh deformatsij; informatsionnoe  
soobshchenie. Kiev, 1958. 6 p. (MIR 11:10)  
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Measuring instruments)

SOV 71-3-4-14/23

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Yu.B.; Prokhotskiy, Yu.M.; Khodchenkov, A.N.

TITLE: Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials (Ob izmerenii spektral'noy svetochuvstvitel'nosti foto-materialov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 287-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his method for measuring the optical densities of spectrosensitograms, in determining the spectral photosensitivity of photographic materials by the GOI system. An MF-4 recording microphotometer is used and the modification consists in alterations to the method of processing the results. This reduces the time required by 2-3 times and gives greater accuracy. The result is a curve showing the spectral photosensitivity of the film or plate, and by the same method characteristic curves for different values of the light wavelength can be constructed from the microphotograms. There are 3 graphs.

Card 1/2

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials

ASSOCIATION: Shostka, Branch NIKFI (Shostka, the Filial of NIKFI)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

1. Photographic emulsions--Photosensitivity
2. Microphotometers
- Applications
3. Photographic emulsions--Test results

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P., Khodchenkov, A. N. SOV/76-32-7-38/45

TITLE: On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead (K voprosu ob elektronograficheskem issledovanii stroyeniya molekul galogenidov dvukhvalentnykh olova i svintsa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7, pp. 1679 - 1681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to quantum chemical concepts a triangular configuration may be assumed for the molecules  $\text{SnX}_3$  and  $\text{PbX}_3$ , and a tetrahedral structure for the molecules  $\text{SnX}_4$  and  $\text{PbX}_4$ . While, on the hand, reliable experimental information on the structure of the latter two is known to exist, the problem of the structure of the former two has not yet been solved. Investigations carried out by Lister and Sutton (Ref 4) which were checked by the authors of this paper according to the equation by Schomaker (Ref 6) using the data obtained by the former, proved to be insufficient. For this reason the experiments were repeated, using a more perfect apparatus and method of determina-  
Card 1/3

On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the SOV/76-32-7-38/45  
Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead

tion. According to the experimental results obtained the following was found: The electron diffraction investigations of the gaseous halides of  $\text{SnX}_2$  and  $\text{PbX}_2$  make possible the determination of the inter-atomic distance metal - halide, however, not that of the molecule configuration. It must be taken into account that molecules of the types  $\text{MeX}$ ,  $\text{Me}_2\text{X}_2$ ,  $\text{Me}_2\text{X}_4$ , and others are contained in the vapors. The problem of the molecular composition of the vapor could be solved by the use of mass spectrometric methods, and that concerning the molecular configuration by radiospectroscopic methods. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957  
Card 2/3

5(4)

SOV/76-33-1-4/45

AUTHORS: Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P., Khodchenkov, A. N.TITLE: Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure  
(Elektronograficheskoye issledovaniye stroyeniya molekul)  
IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury (IX. Galogenidy dvukhvalentnoy  
rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since publications (Refs 1-3) give different values for the  
interatomic distances mercury-halogen, a new determination of  
the molecular parameters of  $HgX_2$  is carried out by use of an  
improved apparatus and calculation method. The structures of  
the bivalent mercuric chloride, mercuric bromide, and mercuric  
iodide were determined. Determinations of  $HgF_2$  were not success-  
ful. The electron diffractions were recorded by an electrono-  
graph of the Moscow State University. The calculations were  
carried out according to two methods, the method of gradual  
approach and of radial distribution. The curves of the radial  
distribution which were plotted according to Uolter and Bich's  
equation (Fig 1) indicated a linear configuration of the  $HgX_2$ 

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SOV/76-23-1-4/45

## Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure. IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury

molecules. In order to compare the results which were obtained visually and photometrically, microphotometric investigations of the  $HgJ_2$  molecules were carried out by means of a microphotometer MF-4. The investigations carried out by means of electron diffraction showed that the molecules  $HgCl_2$ ,  $HgBr_2$  and  $HgJ_2$  have a linear structure; the geometric parameters are compared with reference data (Table 4). In the case of the distances Hg-Cl and Hg-Br the values obtained coincide with those obtained by radiospectrographic methods. (Ref 13). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1957

Card 2/2

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; GRECHKO, M.K.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; AL'PEROVICH, N.A.

Effect of the duration of chemical ripening on the optical sensitization of emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:167-173 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-instituta, Shostka.  
(Photographic emulsions)

KHOLCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Analytic approximation of the atomic factors for electron  
scattering. Kristallografiia 9 no.4:546-548 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

l. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of lithium and  
sodium nitrate molecules in the vapor state. Zhur. strukt. khim.  
6 no. 5:765-766 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; KHODCHENOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of a cesium sulfate  
molecule in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:633-634 Jl.-Ag  
'65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDENOV, V.P.; KHODCHENOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction examination of the molecular structure of  
sodium and potassium chromates in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim.  
6 no. 48634 Jl-Ag '65 (NIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. lomonosova.  
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction examination of the structure of  $\alpha$  potassium perrhenate molecule in the vapor phase. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.6:34-35 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted May 13, 1965.

139888-66 ENT(1)/ENT(2) IJP(c) 1/10/00/00-2  
ACC NR: AP6016884 SOURCE CODE: UR/0192/65/006/005/0765/0766

AUTHOR: Khodchenkov, A. N.; Spiridonov, V. P.; Akishin, P. A. 16

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Electron-diffraction study of the structure of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate molecules in the vapor state 21 21 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 5, 1965, 765-766.

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, sodium nitrate, nitrate, lithium compound, electron beam, camera, photography

ABSTRACT: Results of an electron-diffraction study of the vapor state of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate are presented. The experiments were carried out on the MGU high-temperature electron-diffraction camera. Purchased preparations of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate, classified as "analytically pure," were used in the investigation. Photographs of the electron-diffraction patterns of vapors of these compounds were made from a platinum ampule with release of vapor along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 450-500°C. Seventeen series of electron-diffraction patterns were obtained from the vapors of these compounds, using a rotating sector on diapositive film, coated with

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.27

L 39888-66

ACC NR: AP6016884

a thin layer of black India ink, mixed directly before development. The wavelength of electrons in different series ranges from 0.0473 to 0.0592 AU. The following results were obtained:  
 $r(N=0) = 1.22$  AU;  $r(N=0) = 1.40$  AU;  $\angle O=N=O = 134^\circ$ ;  $\angle N=O=O = 105^\circ$   
(these parameters are the same for both molecules within the limits of experimental error);  $r(Li = 0) = 1.60$  AU; and  
 $r(Na = 0) = 1.90$  AU. Both  $NO_2$  groups are planar. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 07, 14 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 *HS*

L 39767-66 EMT(m)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JD/OD-2

ACC NR: AP6013822

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/006/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Spiridonov, V. P.; Khodchenkov, A. N.; Akishin, P. A.

18

B

ORG: Chair of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra fizicheskoy khimi, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule in vapors

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 6, 1965, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, potassium compound, rhenium compound  
molecular structure, photometric analysisABSTRACT: The structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule  $KReO_4$  in the vapor state was studied with the electron diffraction camera used at MGU for investigating compounds of low volatility. The substance was vaporized off a molybdenum and a nickel ampoule, the vapor being emitted along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 800-900°C. The electron diffraction patterns were read by visual and photometric evaluation of the electron scattering intensity, using radial distribution and successive approximation methods. The radial distribution curve had peaks at  $r$  values of 1.75, 2.20 and 2.75 Å, which were readily interpreted as the distances  $Re=0$ ,  $K-O$ , and the composition of distances between unbound oxygen atoms, respectively. The final configuration of  $KReO_4$  was determined by the successive approximation method.

UDC: 539.19 + 541.57

Card 1/2

L 39767-66

ACC NR: AP6013822

The  $\text{ReO}_4$  group was found to form a tetrahedron with the oxygen atoms at the vertices and the Re atom at the center; the Re atom forming one single and three double bonds with the oxygen atoms. The K atom is located in a plane passing through one of the edges of the tetrahedron, and is projected on the line of intersection of this plane with the basal plane. The following values of internuclear distances and angles were obtained:  $r(\text{Re}=0) = 1.75 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $r(\text{Re}-\text{O}) = 1.95 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $r(\text{K}-\text{O}) = 2.20 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $\text{O}-\text{Re}=0 = 95^\circ$ ;  $\text{K}-\text{O}-\text{Re}=105^\circ$ .

SUB CODE: 071 SUBM DATE: 13May65 ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 212 *4/5*

L 1997-66 EWT(n)/T/EWA(n)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5020249

UR/0367/65/002/001/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Khodel', V. A. 44,55

42  
27  
13

TITLE: Single particle  $\lambda$ -forbidden transitions in nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: forbidden transition, particle interaction, nuclear spin

ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by A. B. Migdal (ZhETF v. 46, 1680, 1964; Nucl. Phys. v. 59, 29, 1964) is applied to the treatment of  $\lambda$ -forbidden transitions. The transition of an odd quasi-particle in a near-magic nucleus, which is a pure single-particle transition is treated. The initial and final states are determined uniquely without solving a complicated set of equations, and the final result contains only the spin-spin interaction constant. The calculated probabilities of the  $\lambda$ -transitions are less than those of the corresponding  $M1$  transitions by two orders of magnitude, which is in satisfactory agreement with experiment. It is thus shown that the existence of single-particle  $\lambda$ -

44,55

Cord. 1/2

L 1997-66  
ACCESSION NR: A15020249

forbidden transitions is a consequence of spin-spin interaction of the quasi-particles. "The author thanks A. B. Migdal for continuous interest and valuable advice, and S. V. Kamerdzhiev, E. Ye. Saperstein, and M. A. Troitskiy for an evaluation of the work." Orig. Art. has: 11 formulas. 44,55

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 29 Dec 68

ENCL: 00

SUB C/D/E: 0P

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 003

Cont 2/2 AP

L 2232-66 EMT (m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5020250

UR/0367/65/00/001/0028/0034

44,55

AUTHOR: Migdal, A. B.; Khodel', V. A.

44,55

TITLE: Beta decay in nuclei

M, 44,55

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 28-3442  
33  
B

TOPIC TAGS: Beta decay, particle interaction, nuclear spin, forbidden transition

ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by one of the authors (Migdal, Nucl. Phys., v. 57, 29, 1964), is used to analyze beta decay in nuclei. The probabilities for the allowed beta transitions are calculated, with account taken of the interaction between quasiparticles, by calculating the matrix elements for the Fermi and Gamow-Teller transitions. It is shown that the Fermi matrix elements can be calculated accurately without taking Coulomb interaction into account. In the case of Gamow-Teller transitions in mirror nuclei, the field satisfies an equation identical with that for the polarizability of the daughter nucleus in the field. The presence of a spin-spin interaction between quasiparticles in Gamow-Teller transitions and to the appearance of the group of single-

Cord 1/2

L 2232-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020250

particle 1-forbidden transitions in which the orbital angular momentum of the quasi-particle changes by two units. "The authors thank Yu. V. Gaponov and N. K. Ye. Sapershteyn for valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: *44/55* Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute) *44/55*

SUBMITTED: 29Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB C DE: NP

NR REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 11953-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m) DIAAP/LJP(c)

ACC NR AP6001148

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0433/

435

44,55 44,55  
AUTHOR: Sapershteyn, E. Ya.; Khodel', V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: On the calculation of the magnetic moments of spherical nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 433-435

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic moment, particle interaction, proton interaction

**ABSTRACT:** The method of interacting quasi particles permits a quantitative determination of the magnetic moments of spherical particles. However, in some cases there is a discrepancy between the calculated and the experimental values owing to an inexact calculation of the interaction of neutrons and protons in the unfilled subshells. The case of two types of particles in unfilled subshells is considered in the simplest case, i. e., when in the unilled levels there is a single proton (neutron) at level  $\gamma_1$  and one to two pairs of neutrons (protons) at level  $\gamma_2$ . The expression for the magnetic moment of such a system is

$$\mu = \mu_0 - \gamma \lambda (a_0 + c_0 n_0 n_1)_{\text{exp}} - C_0$$

The difference  $\mu_{\text{exp}} - \mu_0$  ( $\mu_0$  being the experimental value) is shown to be negative for protons

Card 1/2

L 11953-66

ACC NR. AP6001148

and positive for neutrons; this is confirmed by experimental data for  $K^{41}$ ,  $C^{53}$ ,  $Cd^{111}$ ,  $^{41,55}$ ,  $^{44,55}$ . In conclusion, the authors thank A. B. Migdal, A. A. Lushnikov, Troitsky for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 formulas.

9  
 $^{53}$ ,  $Nb^{93}$ ,  $Mo^{97}$ ,  
and M. A.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 04Dec84 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

*lehr*

Card 3/2

KHODELI, V.; CHIGOGIDZE, P., red.

[Party-state control in action] Partiino-gosudarstvennyi  
kontroll' v deistvii. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1965.  
19 p. (MIRA 18:8)

5/139/62/000/001/027/032  
EO32/E114

94.2200

AUTHORS: Kobelev, L.Ya., Filippov, B.N., and Khodenkov, G.Ye.

TITLE: On the effect of the spin-orbit interaction of electrons on the energy of a spin wave

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.1, 1962, 158-161

TEXT: The spin-spin and spin-orbit interactions of the electrons in a ferromagnetic are known to lead to a change in the spin-wave energy. This change is of interest in connection with the theory of the constants of anisotropy of ferromagnetics. In order to describe the increase in the energy due to the spin-orbit effect, the authors use the Schwinger method involving single-particle Green functions. The dynamical Schwinger principle is used to set up the equations for the single-particle temperature Green functions including spin-orbit terms. General expressions are then derived for the energy of elementary excitations and for the change in the spin-wave energy due to the spin effects for  $T \gg 10^3$  K and  $T \ll 10^3$  K.

Card 1/2

B

KOBELEV, L.Ya.; FILIPPOV, B.N.; KHODENKOV, G.Ye.

Effect of the spin-orbital interaction of electrons on the  
energy of the spin wave. Izv.vys.nchab.zav.;fiz. no.1:158-161  
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.  
(Electrons)

KHODER, O.A., assistant

Reactivity of the fetus following the administration of ether to parturients. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.6:43-45 '57.  
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii pediatriceskogo i sanitarno-gigienicheskogo fakul'tetov Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova.  
(FETUS) (ETHER (ANESTHETIC))

KHODER, O.A.

Effect of ether anesthesia on the beating of the fetal heart while  
using Nikolaev's triad. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:96-99 F '58.  
(MIRA 11:2)

(ETHER (ANESTHETIC))-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KHODER, O. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Reactivity of the fetus under ether narcosis in the mother." Alma-Ata, 1960. 19 pp; (Kirgiz State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 144)

KHODERKINA, A. M.

R-2

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious  
Diseases.

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1953, 92716

Author : Khoderkina, A. M.  
Inst : Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institute.  
Title : A Study of the Volume of the Circulating  
Blood and the Blood Reserves in Horses  
under Normal Conditions and in the Presence  
of Chronic Alveolar Pulmonary Emphysema.

Orig Pub : Tr. Sverdl. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 1, 295-309

Abstract : It was shown that the volume of circula-  
ting blood (VCB) and the blood reserves  
in healthy horses and in those suffering  
from chronic alveolar emphysema differed.  
In healthy horses at rest the VCB equals

Card : 1/3

SEKLUDKO, Aleksey; SOLOMAKHIN, N.I. [translator]; DERYAGIN, B.V., red.;  
VOYUTSKIY, S.S., prof., red.; KHOIETSKAYA, Z.F., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Colloid chemistry] Kolloidnaya khimiia. Pod red. B.V.Deryagina  
i S.S.Voyutskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 332 p.  
Translated from the Bulgarian. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AH SSSR (for Deryagin).  
(Colloids)

BEMFORD, K. [Bamford, C.H.]; BARB, U. [Barb, W.G.]; DZHENKINS, A. [Jenkins, A.D.]; ON'ON, P. [Onyon, P.F.]; GRITSENKO, T.M., kand. khim. nauk, [translator]; MILYUTINSKAYA, R.I., kand. khim. nauk, [translator]; PRAVEDNIKOV, A.N., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; MALINSKIY, Yu.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.; KHODETSKAYA, Z.F., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Kinetics of vinyl polymerization by radical mechanisms] Kinetika radikal'noi polimerizatsii vinilovykh soedinenii. [By] C.H. Bamford i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 345 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
Translated from the English.  
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Radicals (Chemistry))

YERMAKOV, P.M.; APRODOW, V.A.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; ROMASHOVA, A.T.; ZHERDENKO, O.N.; SOROKIN, V.V.; KHODETSKIY, V.G.

Basic points of the seven-year-plan for the development and activities of the Museum of Earth Science. Zhiss' Zem. no. 11: 243-261 '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Moscow—Geographical museums)

SQV/146-58-4-4/22

AUTHORS: Ornatskiy, P.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent  
Khodeyev, I.K., and Dem'yanenko, V.A., Engineers

TITLE: A Sensitive, Multirange Electromagnetic Milliamperemeter-Voltmeter for a Broadened Frequency Band

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 4, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Presently a rapid improvement and further development of electrical measuring instruments of almost all systems is observed. However, the improvement of moving-iron instruments in regard to sensitivity, extended measuring and frequency ranges is advancing slowly at the present time. Recently the Kiyev plant "Tochelektropribor" developed a new series of class 0.5, E-59 moving-iron instruments, having increased sensitivity. The ammeters of this series, built for current of 2.5-10 amperes, have an increased frequency range. The multirange milliammeter for 10-20-40 milliamperes and the voltmeters of this series do not have an extended frequency range. In these devices a difference of the

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readings on direct current and on 50-cycle alternating current is observed with uncharged values of the magnitudes to be measured. The magnitude of this difference limits the sensitivity of the multirange milliamperemeters and voltmeters of type E-59. The frequency error of these instruments is positive and caused by a considerable interturn capacitance in the tapped measuring coil. At the Kafedra izmeritel'nykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Measuring Devices of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) in cooperation with the laboratory of indicating instruments of the plant "Tochelektropribor", special studies were performed for the purpose of improving the parameters of class 0.5 moving-iron instruments. The results of this work may be used for the development of high-sensitive alternating current instruments of electromagnetic and other systems for higher frequencies. A new multirange instrument with a tapped coil was created on the basis of the E-59

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frequency error of the moving-iron milliammeter in the presence of internal capacitance and especially in the suggested frequency compensation circuit. The compensation of the frequency error may be performed by means of an auxiliary coil which has a negative frequency error. As shown in Figure 4, the auxiliary coil will compensate in a certain frequency range the positive frequency error caused by parasite capacitance in the basic instrument coil. On this basis, a measuring instrument was built with the following ranges: 7.5, 15, 30 milliamperes; 30, 75, 150 v, and with additional resistors up to 600 v inclusively. The power required by the measuring coil in all measuring ranges is 0.09 w. The voltage drop in the working coil within the different ranges: 30 milliamperes = 3 v; 15 milliamperes = 6 v; 7.5 milliamperes = 12 v. The impedance of the voltmeter is in the following ranges: 30 v - 1,000 ohm; 75 v - 5,000 ohm; 150 v - 20,000 ohm. The instrument is designed for measuring

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a Broadened Frequency Band

and alternating currents and voltages at frequencies up to 400 cycles. The accuracy class of the instrument is 0.5. The calculation and testing of the instrument model were performed by the student of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute, V.A. Dem'yanenko. The model of this device was shown at the Brussels World Fair. Figure 7 shows a photograph of this instrument. There are 6 diagrams and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) Kiyevskiy zavod "Tochelektronpribor" (Kiyev Plant "Tochelektronpribor")

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958



S/194/61/000/008/003/092  
D201/D304

AUTHOR: Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE: Reference electrodynamic instruments of the 0.1  
class of accuracy type Δ57 (D57)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 8, 1961, 7, abstract 8 A46 (V sb. Vopr. obshch.  
elektropriborostro., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 190-200)

TEXT: The range of applications is considered off class  
0.1 instruments: testing class 0.5 instruments for a.c. and d.c.  
without introducing corrections into the reference instrument and  
into subsequent measurements and testing of accurate mechanisms. A  
description is given of type D57 instruments such as: Ammeters with  
measurement ranges 0.5/1 and 5/10 amp and voltmeters 150/300 V.  
Basic circuit diagrams of the instrument are given together with  
the calculation of frequency compensating elements. The compensa-  
ting circuit capacitors are determined not from the condition for

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Reference electrodynamic instruments... S/194/61/000/008/003/092  
D201/D304

the reactances of the respective circuits, but from the view point of keeping within limits the torque of the instrument when switching from d.c. to a.c. and when changing the frequency within the instrument limit. The D57 ammeters have the frequency range extended to 1000 c/s, voltmeters to 400 c/s. With individual lab. compensated frequency errors, the frequency range may be further extended, both for ammeters and voltmeters. The temperature compensating circuit is adjusted individually for every instrument. The temperature error does not exceed 0.05% per 10°C. The scale has two ranges, and is 600 mm long. The instrument pivots are made of cobalt-tungsten alloy with 50 microns curvatures. The ratio of the bearing to the lower pivot curvature is 3, to the upper - 2. The instrument withstands the transport jolts well, the changes in indications in practice not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that allowed by GOST. Precautions have been undertaken to diminish the effect of switching on the instrument indications. The overall dimensions are 350 x 368 x 165 mm, weight 8 kg. General construction data of D57 instruments are given together with basic features of modifications. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/194/61/000/008/005/092  
D201/D304

AUTHOR: Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE: Reference moving-coil class 0.1 instruments type  
M502

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 8, 1961, 8, abstract 8 A48 (v sb. Vopr. obshch.  
elektropriborostro., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 201-217)

TEXT: A description is given of type M502 10-range d.c.  
ammeters-voltmeters. The upper range limits of the instruments are  
0.15 - 0.3 - 0.75 - 1.5 - 3 - 7.5 amp. and 45 - 75 - 1500 - 3000 mV.  
The voltage ranges may be extended by using separate calibrated re-  
sistors. The nominal instrument current on 3 V range is 3 mA. The  
current ranges may be extended by additional calibrated shunts for  
45 and 75 mV. The scale length is 300 mm, it has 150 divisions and  
a vernier. The angle of retention of the moving part is 83°, its  
weight 1.7 g, storage factor 0.75. Damping time ~ 4 sec. Overall

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Reference moving-coil class 0.1...

S/194/61/000/008/005/092  
D201/D304

dimensions 360 x 350 x 126mm, weight ~ 7 kg. The description of the instrument construction is given, design of the temperature compensation circuit and evaluation of the required adjustment of resistors in calibration. The full circuit diagram of internal connections is given. The M502 instrument is compared with those in similar use produced by General Electric (USA), Weston (USA) and Paul Gerz (Austria). The advantages of the M502 are discussed.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation

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KHODEYEV, Ivan Konsiantinovich; TALITSKIY, A.V., red.

[Portable a.c. ammeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters.  
Measuring instrument sets] Perenosnye ampermetry, vol't-  
metry i vattmetry peremennogo toka. Izmeritel'nye komp-  
lekty. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 103 p. (Elektroizmeri-  
tel'nye pribory, no.8) (MIRA 17:8)

## AUTHORS:

Gorokhov, L. N., Khodeyev, Yu. S., Akishin, P. A. SOV/78-3-12-2/36

## TITLE:

Mass Spectrometric Investigation of the Sublimation of Sodium Chloride (Mass-spektrometricheskoye issledovaniye sublimatsii khlorida natriya)

## PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3 Nr 12,  
pp 2597-2598 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The sublimation of sodium chloride was investigated using the mass spectrometric method. The  $\text{NaCl}^+$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}^+$  ions were found in the mass spectrum, and at temperatures in the region of the melting point trace amounts of the  $\text{Na}_3\text{Cl}_2^+$  ion were detected. These last ions form by a secondary reaction mechanism. In the temperature range 834-903°K, the average of the ratio  $J_{\text{NaCl}^+}/J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}^+} \approx 2$ . Using the relationship  $\lg(J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}^+}/J_{\text{NaCl}^+}) = -\frac{1}{T} \Delta H_2$  the heat of sublimation of the dimer form of the sodium chloride  $\Delta H_2 = 55.3 \pm 1.0$  kcal/g mol was computed. The dissociation energy of the dimer form is  $\Delta E = 45.6 \pm 1.8$  kcal. The results obtained

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Mass Spectrometric Investigation of the Sublimation of Sodium Chloride

SOV/78-3-12-2/36

for  $\Delta H_1$  and  $\Delta H_2$  agree with the data of the publications. The values for  $\Delta H_1$  and  $\Delta H_2$  are 51.1 and 55.5 kcal/mol, respectively. There are 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

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5.5800 (1043, 1228, 1273)

87372  
S/120/60/000/004/011/028  
E032/E414AUTHORS: Akishin, P.A., Gorokhov, L.N., Nikitin, O.T. and  
Khodavev, Yu.S.TITLE: Application of a Mass-Produced Mass-Spectrometer to the  
Study of Evaporation of High Melting Point Materials

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.98-102

TEXT: One of the most effective methods of determination of the  
composition of vapours and their thermodynamic characteristics  
(pressure, heats of sublimation and dissociation) is the  
combination of the Knudsen effusion method and the mass-  
spectrometric analysis of the effusing vapour. The mass produced  
mass-spectrometers MC -3 (MS-3), MC -4 (MS-4) and MM -1305 (MI-1305)  
were designed for the isotopic analysis but with certain  
modifications and improvements they can also be used to study the  
properties of vapours of high melting point materials. These  
modifications include the provision of an ion source incorporating  
the effusion chamber whose temperature can be varied during the  
experiment, the provision of a device which prevents the molecular  
beam from reaching the ionization chamber so that the intensity of  
a mass-line under investigation can be compared with the background

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S/120/60/000/004/011/028  
E032/E414

Application of a Mass-Produced Mass-Spectrometer to the Study of  
Evaporation of High Melting Point Materials

intensity, and the inclusion of a high-sensitivity ion current detector for use with substances whose vapour pressure under the experimental conditions which can be achieved with these spectrometers is relatively low. The present paper gives an account of these modifications as introduced in the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. The effusion chamber employed is shown in Fig.2, in which 1 is the effusion chamber, 2 is a heating spiral, 3 is a tantalum screen, 4 is a stainless steel screen, 5 is the body and 7 is a thermocouple. The dimensions of the effusion chamber are: internal diameter 5 mm, length 5.5 mm, diameter of effusion aperture 0.1 mm (or greater). The distance from the effusion aperture to the centre of the ionization region is about 10 mm. No details are given of the ionization device except for a statement that the ion source is a modified form of the normal ion source used in the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. In the case of temperatures between 1000 and 2000°C, the effusion chamber illustrated in Fig.3 was employed. The actual effusion

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